RICHMOND YOUTH TOP WINNER IN SCIENCE SEARCH

Richmond,Va.- a 16 year old senior at Armstrong High School, Bernett Johnson,last Thursday night took top award for his exhibit in penicillin in the Virginia Science Talent Search.

He was one among 17 high school seniors whose conversations include anything from the atom to water purification and who were selected from fifty who already had been declared top junior scientists in the State. They went through a gruelling afternoon of personal interviews before the group was narrowed down to 17.

SCHOLARSHIP ASSURED

Althoughthe Virginia Academy of Science,which sponsors the search,dees not award scholarships,winners are virtually assured that they will receive them. Young Johnson who plans to take a premedical course at Virginia Union Univ., and to study medicine at Howard University,won the prize given in memory of Major Gatesby W. Jones,Pres.,of the Virginia Academy of Science from 1943-1944.

The youth's exhibit showed his study of metallic compounds on the growth of penicillium.

When he found that all supplies needed were not available at the school, he used a pressure cooker for sterilizing his apparatus and constructed a wooden box as incubator for his penicilium growth. It took about a month to construct his first experiment.

The boy did not enter the Talent Search competition.

Norfolk, Va.
Journal and Guide
Sat. 5-14-49

Bares Discovery

Associated Press Wirephoto

A hormone compound extracted from soy beans has been announced by Dr. Percy L. Julian, 50, director of research in the Soya products division of the Glidden Co. of Cleveland and Chicago. The new drug is believed by some scientists to do the work of cortisone, the new wonder drug.

Chemist Granted $5,000

ATLANTA, Ga. — Dr. Henry C. McBay, professor of chemistry at

More college has been awarded a grant of $5,000 to continue his laboratory investigations into certain chemical compounds.

African Student Writes Chemical Arithmetic

ATLANTA, Ga.- Henry Nehemiah Cooper, a chemistry senior at Clark college, has written a chemical arthmetic for beginners designed to aid new students of chemistry in their interpretation of problems and to strengthen their knowledge of mathematics. Cooper is a native of Monrovia, Liberia.

The experiences and observations of three years as a chemistry laboratory assistant, where the author noted the difficulties which perplexed beginning students in this area, prompted this work.

Unusually active in student affairs on the Clark campus, Cooper is president of the student council, financial secretary of Iota Beta Chemical Society, and a member of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.

ALBERT Barnett

Dr. Carver or Dr. Julian; Which Would You Choose?

ALL NEWS is comparative and the interest of the average reader finds its reflection in his preference for any of the many departments of a modern newspaper.

A survey made some time ago, showed that 80 percent of newspaper readers, relish stories of vice, crime and sensationalism—in the order named—and pay absolutely no attention to the recorded progress of mankind in the arts and sciences and the major fields of human endeavor.

It was the great Milton who said: "Evil news rides post, while good news bates." Meaning, of course, that the average person would rather read of a man's misfortune than some good that might befall him.

Here's an item that recently was "passed up" by 80 percent of the reading public, as probably being 'dull' news. It was the remarkable discovery by a Chicago Negro, Dr. Percy L. Julian, famed scientist and chemist—of the magic formula for the manufacture of four chemicals indicated in treatment of arthritis, rheumatic heart disease and other ailments that beset mankind.

Dr. Julian's rise to fame has not been meteoric, but comes as the reward for a lifetime of study and experimentation. He lives in Maywood, Chicago suburb, and is Director of Research of the soya products division of the Glidden company; a firm nationally known for chemical research and for the manufacture of paints.

Their slogan, appearing alongside their copyrighted GLIDDEN emblem, carries this message: "For Time-Tested quality and superior colors in a complete line of paints, enamels, lacquers and varnishes for every purpose—look for the name GLIDDEN."

The name 'Dr. Julian,' in scientific and business circles, is synonymous with 'Glidden.' And, if possible, he will be earmarked in the Hall of Fame, as great, if not greater, than Dr. George Washington Carver, wizard of the peanut and creator of several hundred commercial products made from the lowly goober.

And here's the distinction. Dr. Dr. Carver owes his fame to his ability as chemist and for developing edible food products that maintain the health and well-being of mankind.

Dr. Percy Julian has developed, from the soy bean, a truly magic formula for the artificial manufacture of four chemicals that will snatch many an arthritic patient from an early grave. Dr. Carver gave food to the world—Dr. Julian, medicine. Both illustrious names will be remembered as long as Time lasts, and as long as the 'moving finger having writ, moves on.'

Both men and women honor the name of 'Dr. Julian,' who won his Phi Beta Kappa key at DePauw university. He is revered by women for his discovery of a way to synthesize male and female hormones. He made the female hormone—known as progesterone—from soybeans and now available to the medical profession.

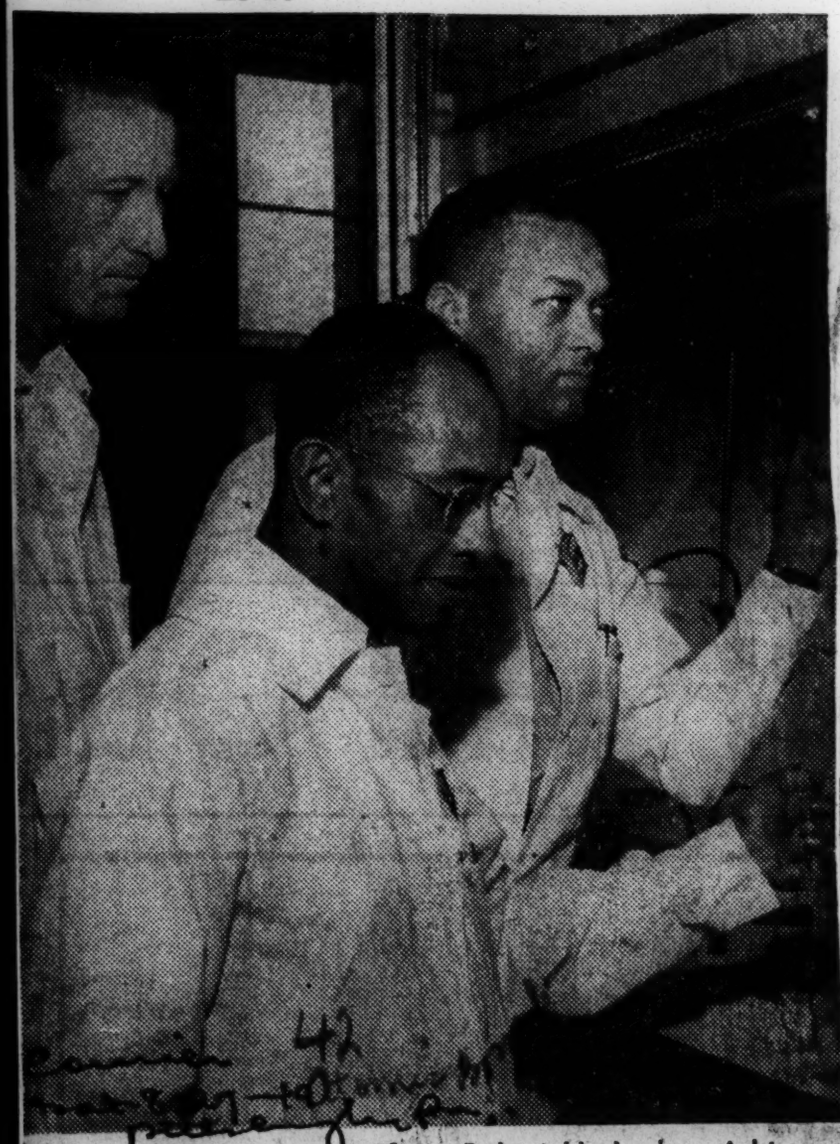
The chemical, administered by physicians to expectant mothers, protects women from loss of their unborn babies through spontaneous abortion.

As for the men, both, middle-aged and elderly, they owe undying gratitude to Dr. Julian for discovery of Testosterone, male hormone, which enables old men to stay the Hand of Father

Time, recapture waning physical stamina and still further indulge in the frivolities of youth. The Julian formula is the Elixir that mankind has sought since the beginning of Time and given new meaning to famed Ponce de Leon's Fountain of Youth.

Modest, unassuming Dr. Percy Julian epitomizes the philosophy and thought of Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, who, sought for an interview by a reporter, declared:

"Great discoveries and improvements invariably involve the cooperation of many minds. I may be given credit for having blazed the trail, but when I look at the subsequent developments, I feel the credit is due to others, rather than to myself."



Oak Ridge Study—Robert H. Jordan, right, associate professor of biology at Tennessee A. and I. State College, in the laboratories of the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies where he is studying the techniques of using radioisotopes in research. To the left is Dr. Ralph T. Overman, chairman of the Special Training Division of the Oak Ridge Institute. In the center is Dr. Booker T. White, a chemist at A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C., who is also taking the course.

DUSTIN' OFF the NEWS

by LUCIUS Harper

A Negro Scientist Was FIRST To Discover Russia Had Atom Bomb

Since coming back from a 14,000 mile sea journey with Uncle Sam's Navy on its Task Force Cruise in the Atlantic and Caribbean Sea, in which as many as ten days were spent on water without sighting land, I have been somewhat out of contact with main events that have occurred within the past seven weeks. That's quite a long period to be absent from pages of the American press. So many changes have taken place, many old friends have reached the end of life's journey, and new features and spectacles have developed on the horizon, that one has to take a refresher course or go back in the archives for research to bring his knowledge up to date on things that are happening so rapidly in this busy and confused world.

In fact, seven week's isolation delves one in a sort of ignorance of happiness; you know little of what is going on in the mainland, and in many instances care less, because your anticipations and worries are at a minimum, if not completely dispelled.

Of course one is not in total darkness as to what is going on back in the States while on such a Navy mission, for the Task Force Cruise was virtually a city on water. The USS Missouri, the largest battleship, which cost Uncle a hundred millon dollars to construct, and on which I rode, is a city within itself, carrying alone some 2,500 persons. The nine other ships in convoy, five Destroyers and four Minelayers, brought along 3,500, which made a floating population of some 6,000 persons, larger by far than many of the towns we motor through. The Cruise News, a daily tabloid, published on the Missouri and distributed by helicopter to the sister ships, kept all informed, in a manner, of the highlights of the news back home, especially the baseball scores and league standings. But somehow you just yearn for the sight of an American newspaper, daily or weekly, especially the latter for it concerns you and your problems the most. When you get one you read it threadbare.

Having been directly connected with one section of America's great armed forces for this length of time kept me fully encircled in an atmosphere of war talk. Twelve civilian guests aboard this cruise, including a well-informed Catholic clergyman, university professors, newspaper and magazine editors, held seminars with the Admiral and his staff discussing world topics with particular emphasis on methods of protecting and safeguarding our democratic way of life against communistic inroads. In many of these seminars the importance of America's exclusive possession of the Atomic Bomb as a major weapon of defense was highly stressed.

Should America share this secret with England, a friendly ally, was discussed pro and con. In view of Russia's onsweep in the hungry and poverty-stricken countries, with the already ripe information that communist forces had overrun China, and that France, the country we were approaching, a borderline case, consumed many minutes of these interesting and technically probing seminars. All the time I sat there among these learned men and highly-trained war lords . . . . feeling securely entrenched by America's exclusive possession of this great secret . . . . I felt somehow that we were all going to realize sooner or later, keen disappointment of such ironclad security because of an interview I had last April with Dr. R. E. G. Armattoe, director of an anthropology research center in Londonderry, North Ireland, in the home of Dr. Metz Lochard in Chicago.

Dr. Armattoe, a West African by birth, and a scientist of international repute, had come to America, along with a group of ten other world-noted scientists, at the invitation of Dr. Harlow Shapley, professor of astronomy at Harvard University. Their presentation in Madison Square Garden in New York was somewhat sabotaged by influences that branded them as left-wingers. Life Magazine joined in the howl and their real mission in the interest of World Peace was obscured and almost completely destroyed. Their mission was to spread the gospel that "killing is evil."

Many, many months before Dr. Armattoe's arrival here the Reuters News Agency of London had sent out a news dispatch quoting him as authority for the statement that Russia had the Atom Bomb and had exploded it in the latter part of 1947. It caused a panic here, but the report became ineffectual when the prejudiced American press learned that Dr. Armattoe was colored, and it derided the news as "mere rumor from doubtful and unauthentic sources." I talked with Dr. Armattoe about this and he assured me, without doubt, that Russia was in possession of the secret, and that he had discovered radioactivity from the set-off during one of his scientific researches. "I care not how lightly America treats this matter and discounts my information, it will find it to be absolutely correct, and the actual fact, sooner or later . . . . probably later," he remarked.

I thought about this interview with this great scientist as our seminars progressed in the Admiral's lounge, but ventured no opinion regarding it. But now that President Truman has endorsed what Dr. Armattoe revealed to me many months ahead of him, I now wished I had: it would have, in a small way, added the first announcement of this great discovery in the "Negro Column," which is how history is made.

Food Chemists Pick Dr. Hall To Map Association Program

Dr. Lloyd A. Hall, technical Director of Griffith Laboratories of Chicago, and food technologist of national repute, has been appointed national program chairman of the Institute of Food Technologists. This professional society is holding its decennial conference in Chicago.

Dr. Hall served as vice-chairman of the program committee for the ninth annual conference held in San Francisco, during July of this year. His contributions to the meetings that attracted approximately 3,000 delegates and industrial executives, prompted Dr. Carl R. Fellers, president of the Institute, to appoint him national program chairman for the 1950 conference.

As a leader in his chosen profession Dr. Hall has been one to realize that the work of food technologists is seldom appreciated by the man on the street when as a matter of fact most of the food now available in the groceries of America is their contribution in science and technology.

In addition to his recent election to full membership in the honorary scientific society, Sigma Xi, Dr. Hall is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Public Health Association and American Institute of Chemists; a Member of American Chemical Society, American Association of Cereal Chemists, Illinois State Academy of Sciences, Institute of Food Technologists, Society of Chemical Industry, Illinois State Food Commission, Scientific Advisory Board Committee on Food Research of War Department, and Food Technology Council, Illinois Institute of Technology; a Consultant to George Washington Carver Foundation and the Recipient of Q.M.C. U. S. Army Certificate of Appreciation for services in Warld War II.

DR. LLOYD A. HALL.

Chemist Granted $5,000

ATLANTA, Ga. — Dr. Henry C. McBay, professor of chemistry at Morehouse college has been awarded a grant of $5,000 to continue his laboratory investigations into certain chemical compounds.

They Made It...

Young Chemist Gets A Chance To Use Skill Through Urban League

By WHITNEY M. YOUNG, JR.
(St. Paul Urban League)

MARTIN G. Brookins, a young Negro man born in Kansas City, Mo., is today a research chemist for a large cosmetic industry in St. Paul, Minnesota.

Perhaps I should say, happens to be a research chemist, for it was not entirely through design that he acquired this excellent position.

Brookins, like thousands of Negro youth, had aspired to be a doctor, not only because his father had been a physician, but because he had envisioned that only in such a profession could a Negro realize economic security and at the same time be free of the barriers so often present in our society to the employment of qualified Negroes.

Brookins had overlooked four important factors that were later responsible for his present position:

The first, an economic depression that subsequently showed its effect on the incomes of physicians, making it impossible for Brookins to continue his medical studies;

Secondly, an awareness that his true interest lay not in medicine, but rather in research chemistry.

Thirdly, Brookins had discounted the changes in employment patterns occasioned by the St. Paul Urban League, which, over a period of years, has opened up over a hundred new job opportunities for qualified Negro youth.

Finally, Brookins did not know of the increasing number of employers who, recognizing the need for using minority workers, have voluntarily consulted the League for assistance.

Good Record

Fortunately, Brookins did realize that only with training would there be a remote possibility of achieving his goal; so, despite tremendous financial obstacles, he enrolled, in 1941, at the Kansas State Agricultural College, where he spent one year before entering the armed services. His record with the 92nd Infantry was a good one, and the fact that he was awarded the Bronze Star Medal for heroism in combat was only added proof of his determination to do well any task.

Returning to his native state of Missouri, the full impact of a segregated school system which he had attended as a child struck him directly in the face. Fortified by the G. I. Bill, he was desirous of going into veterinary medicine. He found it impossible to obtain admittance because of his race.

After a frustrating experience of having his applications repeatedly denied in out-of-state universities because of residence requirements, he finally was accepted at the University of Minnesota, where he received his B.S. degree in 1948, with a major in biological chemistry and a minor in bacteriology.

Cosmetics

Upon graduation, Brookins consulted the St. Paul Urban League, and Raymond Laboratories, a large industry specializing in ladies' cosmetics, was suggested. This firm, through the cooperation of the Urban League, has for several years hired Negro workers on its assembly lines, and in the past year, its personnel director, Charles Kneeland, has been an active member of the Industrial Committee of the St. Paul Urban League.

After conferences with the Urban League, Mr. Kneeland, who now has a deep conviction regarding the employment of Negro workers, employed Mr. Brookins as a research laboratory assistant. After a period of six months, he was elevated to the position of research chemist, and he now has charge of bacteriological and animal testing of cosmetic materials. He has been warmly accepted by his associates, who speak highly of his skills.

Not content, however, with his present knowledge, Brookins also is taking graduate coures at night to further his education.

Today, as Brookins relaxes with his charming wife, Betty, and 18-months-old daughter, he has a renewed faith in democracy and a firm belief that through organizations like the Urban League, despite the many barriers, qualified Negro youth can make it.

African Student Writes Chemical Arithmetic

ATLANTA, Ga.- Henry Nehemiah Cooper, a chemistry senior at Clark college, has written a chemical arthmetic for beginners, designed to aid new students of chemistry in their interpretation of problems and to strengthen their knowledge of mathematics. Cooper is a native of Monrovia, Liberia.

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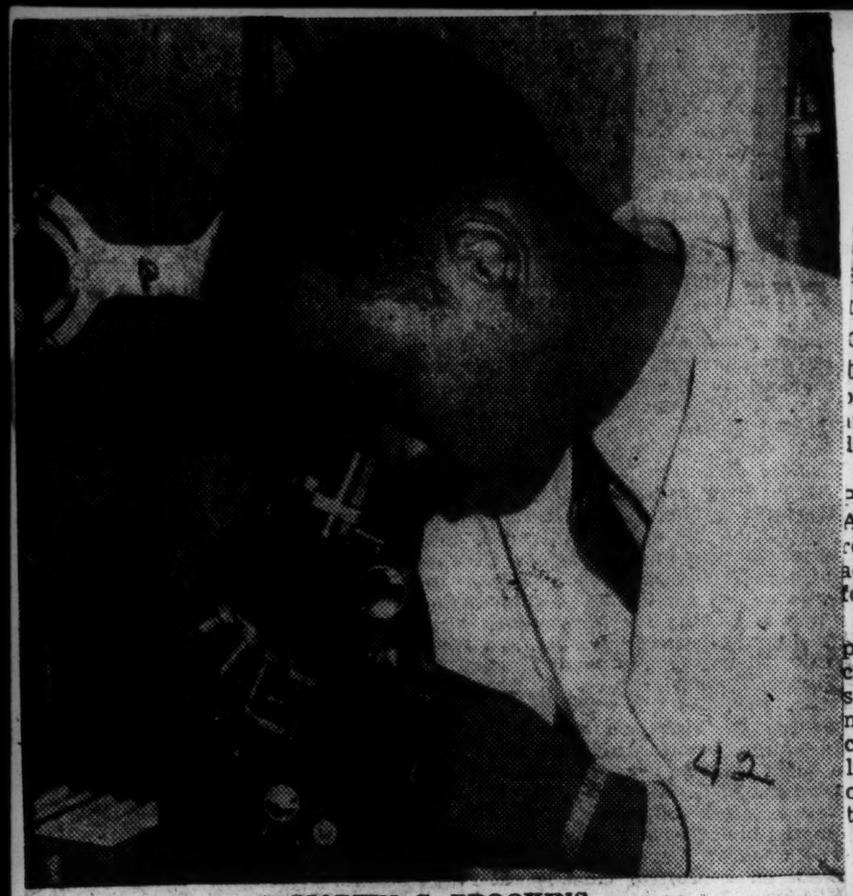
Chicago Scientist May Call Tune To Make Million Arthritics Dance



MARTIN G. BROOKINS

A Chicago chemist may soon call the tune that will make seven million Americans dance. If he does, the tune will be called "Compound S," and millions of crippled arthritis sufferers will be able to dance again.

A few days ago, the chemist, Dr. Percy L. Julian, 50, grandson of an Alabama slave, and director of research for the Glidden Co., came across compound S, while looking for a cheap substitute for cortisone.

Cortisone, or compound E, has proved successful in treating the crippling type of arthritis, but is so difficult to get through present means, that few arthritis sufferers could hope to benefit by it. Actually, the bile secretions of 14,600 oxen is required to treat one patient for a year.

Dr. Julian, whose researches are primarily with soy beans, was experimenting with the beans when he discovered compound S, a hormone which is very similar to cortisone.

DR. JULIAN

Dr. Julian says it is chemically close to cortisone, lacking only an oxygen atom in its molecular structure. He and the company refused to make any great claims for the product, but doctors all over the country feel that it has opened the way to produce arthritis fighting compounds cheaply and effectively.

The hope which Dr. Julian's discovery has brought to arthritis was demonstrated in a Boston hospital, recently. A patient who came to the hospital on crutches was caught "dancing with a nurse" 12 days after treatments with the wonder substance began. But there is no more cortisone available for him and his symptoms have begun to reappear, although in less serious form.

PICKETS TO HARASS CULTURAL MEETING; DELEGATES ARRIVE

Anti-Communists Plan Greatest Protest Ring in City History at Waldorf-Astoria Tomorrow

TIDE OF OPPOSITION RISES

New York Times

In Congress, Conference Is Assailed by Wood—14 From Behind Iron Curtain Here

New York Sun

Mon-3-21-49

Thurs-3-24-49

By CHARLES GRUTZNER

As fourteen leading intellectuals of Russia, Poland and Czechoslovakia arrived here yesterday for the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace, anti-Communists said they would throw the biggest picket ring in the city's history around the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, where the three-day conference will be held, starting tomorrow.

Denunciations of the conference as a sounding board for Russian propaganda reached a new intensity, while sponsors of the gathering accused the State Department of "deliberately misrepresenting the conference in the eyes of the American people."

Meeting Denounced in Congress

In Washington the chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, John S. Wood, Georgia Democrat, branded the conference as a "lace curtain Communist meeting," called to discredit the North Atlantic Security Pact. In a statement inserted in the Congressionad Record, Representative Wood charged that 291 of the 500 sponsors had "associated themselves with Communist-front organizations."

The State Department was represented as taking the position that the New York conference was one of several "peace" gatherings of international stature called to arouse public opinion against the North Atlantic pact. Washington officials said they were particularly concerned about a World Congress of Partisans of Peace to be held in Paris next month, coinciding with the United Nations General Assembly meeting.

Countering these allegations, the sponsoring committee asserted that the State Department's ban against the French and Italian delegations and four of the five British delegates was "an attempt to suppress the truth that intellectual leaders of all political persuasions throughout the world support this international meeting of minds as a contribution to the lasting peace which the peoples of the earth so desperately desire."

The committee, known as the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, and whose chairman is Dr. Harlow Shapley, Harvard astronomer, made particular mention of the denial of visas "to such prominent non-Communist leaders as Prof. J. D. Bernal, British scientist who helped plan the D-Day invasion of Normandy, and Abbé Jean Boulier, Catholic priest and authority on international law."

African Delegate Questioned

A French West African delegate to the conference was questioned for two hours last night by immigration officials after his arrival from Scotland at New York International Airport, Idlewild, Queens. He is Dr. Raphael E. G. Armattoe, director of the Lomeshire Research Center for Anthropology and Race Biology in Londonberry, North Ireland.

Dr. Armattoe, who received his visa last week, arrived with his wife aboard a Royal Dutch Airlines plane at 5:15 P. M. and was not released by officials of the Immigration and Naturalization Service until 7:20. He said he was "extremely surprised by the close questioning" and added: "But what can one do?"

In reply to reporters' questions later, the Negro scientist said: "I definitely am not a Communist. I am interested in the material and spiritual advancement of all races and peoples. I came to this country to attend a meeting concerning world peace, which is vital to all. I am a scientist, not a politician."

Sun-3-24-49

The visa situation became more involved with the disclosure at the United States Embassy in London that a visa had been given to an avowed Communist—Arthur Horner, secretary of the National Union of Mine Workers—to attend the International Coal Conference in Pittsburgh next month. An embassy spokesman said the visa had been given to Mr. Horner "because he is an official delegate of a recognized international conference."

The four British delegates barred from coming to this country for the Conference on World Peace have denied any Communist affiliation. Eight Labor members of Commons, seven scientists and a sculptor sent a request in London to the United States Ambassador asking him to intercede in behalf of the four delegates whose visas were withheld. They are, in addition to Profesor Bernal, Patricia Burke, actress; J. G. Crowther, science writer, and Louis Golding, novelist.

Dr. Olaf Stapledon, the philosopher, only British delegate to receive a visa for the peace conference, is to arrive this morning at La Guardia Airport.

Foreign representation at the conference was trimmed further by the denial yesterday of a United States visa to Carolos Augusto Leon, poet, who was to have been Venezuela's delegate. Señor has won the Education Ministry's $3,000 national poetry prize. A visa for the Brazilian delegate, Candido Portenari, painter, was refused last week.

A program for picketing the Waldorf-Astoria was organized yesterday by the Catholic War Veterans and drew immidiate support from other groups. Richard M. McTigue, New York County commander of the Catholic group, called a meeting last night at its headquarters, 500 Park Avenue, at which instructions were given to all units to recruit pickets for a mass demonstration at the hotel tomorrow, starting at 7 P. M. A dinner to welcome the conference delegates will take place tomorrow night.

Mon-3-21-49

Mr. McTigue said every Catholic War Veterans post in the five boroughs would supply pickets. In addition, Thomas Coppola, Hudson County Commander, said a letter was being sent to thirty-seven posts in that part of New Jersey asking them to send men across the river for the demonstration.

A police official who attended last night's meeting said mass picketing would be permitted in Forty-ninth Street, from Park to Lexington Avenues, while four "token" pickets would be allowed at each of the entrances on the three other sides of the hotel.

Frederick L. Voerbeck, chairman of the United Catholic Organizations for Freeing Cardinal Mindszenty, said the twenty-nine organizations in his group would muster 50,000 demonstrators. A new organization, calling itself the People's Committee for Freedom of Religion, also announced its intention to picket. Joseph N. Calderon, a Brooklyn attorney who organized a demonstration at City Hall to protest the conviction in Hungary of Cardinal Mindszenty, is chairman.

Those planning the picketing said the demonstrators would carry crepe-draped flags of the nations behind the Iron Curtain, the crucifix, the Star of David, and placards on the theme: "Communists are not welcome here. We don't want you. Get out!"

As against these hostile attitudes, the conference sponsors reported that messages of support were "pouring in from all corners of the earth." Among those listed as having sent messages hailing the conference as "a contribution to peace" were George Bernard Shaw, Premier Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Michael Redgrave, British motion picture star; Martin Anderson-Nexo, Danish winner of the Nobel prize in literature; Dame Sybil Thorndyke, English actress, and Diego Rivera, Mexican painter.

At the sponsoring committee's headquarters in the Iroquois Hotel it was said that the capacity registration for the conference, which is 3,000, had been filled, and that many who wanted to attend had to be refused.

It was announced that Dr. Herbert J. Davis, president of Smith College, would not return from Mexico in time to attend the conference, where he was scheduled to be moderator of the education panel. Dr. Shapley received a letter from Dr. Davis, secretary, enclosing a note from Dr. Davis saying he would be unable to return for the meeting.

Rival Group Taunts Shapley

The Americans for Intellectual Freedom, anti-Communist group that is promoting a rival conference to be held Saturday at Freedom House, announced that it was sending to Dr. Shapley a list of thirty-three writers, poets and intellectuals purged by the Soviet Government. It suggested that Dr. Shapley "include this crime against intellectual freedom in the agenda of your conference."

In an open letter, the group, whose co-chairmen are Professors George S. Counts of Columbia University and Sidney Hook of New York University, said:

"Since 1921, the Soviet government has sought the extermination of every spirit in Russia. Over the last three decades, the Soviet dictatorship has mercilessly imprisoned, exiled or executed distinguished men of letters in that country. These were not just ordinary individuals of mediocre attainment. They were men of stature, renowned throughout the civilized world to those who know literature and poetry.

"Not one of these men is to be found anywhere in the Soviet Union. They have disappeared without a trace. Some we know are dead. Some are perhaps dragging out their last days in a Siberian prison camp.

"We ask you, Dr. Shapley, when the delegates from the Soviet Union appear at your conference, to make inquiry of them as to what has happened to the purged artists, writers and critics of the Soviet Union. What has happened to Kornilov, Kyrilov, Boris Pasternak, Babel, Ivan Katayev, Orlov and Pilnyak?

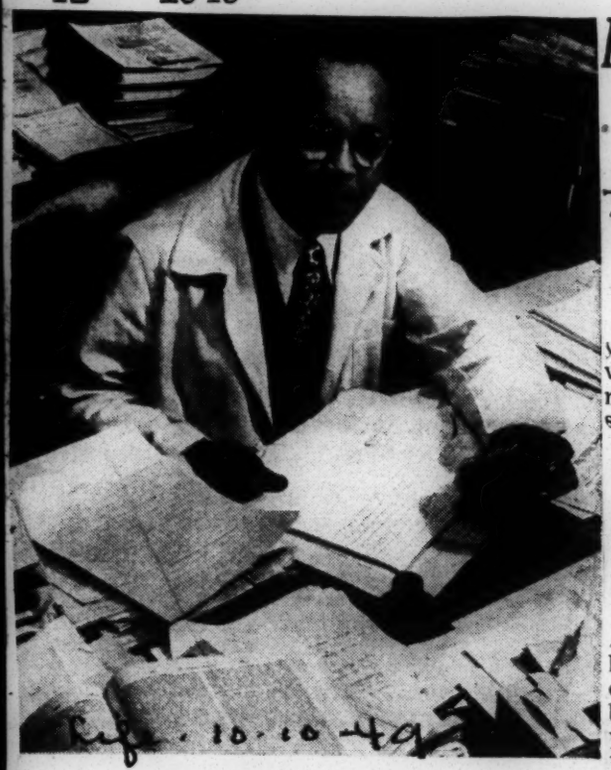
"We ask you, as a man who has denounced this country and its culture for presumably weakening intellectual freedom — How many American intellectuals have been persecuted by our Government, or exiled, or executed?"

The Hook-Counts committee also challenged speakers and sponsors of the Conference for World Peace to identify themselves as "the Communist party members or inveterate fellow-travelers that they are." The group made public messages it had received from Prof. John Dewey, the educator-philosopher, and John Dos Passos, the novelist, denouncing the conference.

Thurs-3-24-49

The American Civil Liberties Union sent a telegram to Secretary of State Dean Acheson urging reconsideration of the refusal to issue visas to Western European and South American delegates. The request was sent by John Haynes Holmes, chairman of the board; Roger N. Baldwin, director, and Edward J. Ennis, chairman of the committee on alien civil rights.

Sun-3-24-49



DR. PERCY L. JULIAN

Grandson of a slave whose master cut two of the slave's fingers off when he learned to write, Research Chemist Julian, 50, last week discovered a new, cheaper method of producing cortisone for the treatment of arthritis (LIFE, Sept. 19).

New Arthritis Treatment Has One Patient Dancing

Trips Light Fantastic After 12 Days

(The Associated Press)

Boston, Oct. 2—They caught 40-year-old Bob Mahoney dancing with a hospital nurse—and that news may make 7,000,000 arthritis sufferers feel like dancing, too.

Because Bob says he came into Massachusetts general hospital on crutches and they found him doing his dance less than 12 days after treatment with a new medical discovery—cortisone.

The story of the Mahoney Mazurka came out of one of the liveliest medical interviews ever given at the hospital. It was given by Bob himself and three other patients who were selected for treatment with cortisone and its accompanying discovery, ACTH (adrenocorticotropic hormone).

Grinning with the patients when Bob chuckled "they caught me dancing with one of the nurses in the ward" were Drs. Hans Waine, William S. Clark and Walter Bauer.

Dr. Waine is medical director of the New England chapter of the arthritis and rheumatism foundation which will open a $2,000,000 fund drive in the nation Thanksgiving week.

Long Process

At present both substances are scarce because cortisone or compound E is produced only after long and costly chemical work and ACTH is almost as difficult to get.

The fund drive is aimed at financing more research into production of the two compounds and their benefits, and also, according to foundation chairman Weston Howland:

"The foundation hopes to bring a joyful day nearer for the more than seven million Americans who are victims of these painful and crippling diseases."

The press interview was openly a joyful day for Mahoney and the other patients: Michael Mahoney, 44, of Cambridge, no relation to Bob; Mrs. Helen Smith, 23, of South Weymouth; Janet Achin, 21, of North Attleboro.

Mrs. Smith hopped nimbly up on a chair when Dr. Clark asked her if she could do it. And two months ago, Mrs. Smith told newspapermen, "I couldn't raise my head from the bed and couldn't even feed myself".

Different Treatments

Miss Achin said now she can lift a five-pound weight with her leg but couldn't move the limb six weeks ago.

The women were treated with ACTH and the men with cortisone. But now there is no cortisone available for the Mahoneys to go on with the treatments.

Dr. Clark said when treatment stopped Bob seemed to be holding his own but some of Michael's symptoms came back. But "not so seriously as before," Dr. Clark explained.

All three doctors cautioned about "sweeping claims" for cortisone and ACTH, and Dr. Waine said they were still awaiting "calm appraisal" of the power of both.

Significant in the Massachusetts general tests, the physicians reported, was the discovery that symptoms of the disease could be changed despite long belief that they never could.

Associated Press Wirephoto.
DR. PERCY L. JULIAN,
Credited with "wonder drug."

Soybean Test May Yield Arthritis Cure

Chicago, Sept. 30 (AP)—A Negro chemist has extracted from soy beans a hormone compound that some scientists believe may do the work of the new wonder drug cortisone.

Cortisone or Compound E has produced sensational results in patients with crippling arthritis. Some of them, painfully crippled for years, have been able to dance a jig after one or two injections.

But cortisone is extremely rare. The bile from 14,600 oxen is required to produce enough of the substance to treat one patient for a year.

The chemist is Dr. Percy L. Julian, 50, grandson of a former Alabama slave and director of research in the Soya Products Division of the Glidden Company of Cleveland and Chicago.

The new product is called Compound S. Dr. Julian said it is "chemically analogous" to cortisone, lacking only an oxygen atom in its molecular structure. Some scientists say the body may replace the missing atom as it has done in experiments with at least one other hormone.

Shipments of Compound S and two related hormones that Dr. Julian produced artificially now are being made to clinics and pharmaceutical houses, a company spokesman said.

He added that if they prove beneficial, the compounds will be easier to make than cortisone, more plentiful, and ultimately less expensive.

ARTHRITIS EASED BY SEX HORMONE

Too Early to Determine Worth, Scientists Say

By ALTON L. BLAKESLEE
(The Associated Press)

New York, Oct. 2—Rapid relief from arthritis through use of sex hormones was reported Saturday by four Oklahoma scientists.

Eighty-one out of 90 patients with rheumatoid arthritis were freed from pain and swellings of joints within four to 12 weeks, they said. The patients felt better, could move about more freely, gained weight, and had better appetites.

But use of the male and female sex hormones can't be called a treatment yet, and certainly not a cure, the report said.

The tests are described in the Oklahoma State Medical Journal by Drs. William K. Ishmael, Arthur A. Hellbaum, and John F. Kuhn and Mary Duffy of the University of Oklahoma school of medicine and Oklahoma Research Foundation.

The good effects usually lasted only as long as the injections continued. The hormones also brought improvements or remissions in four patients with gout, and two with rheumatic fever, they said.

Sex hormones have been studied before in arthritis. One of the new things in this work is using them in fairly large amounts and in certain combinations.

The results, they said, may shed more light on the riddle of rheumatoid arthritis, the worst kind, which affects millions of Americans. It twists old and young bodies, stooping shoulders or crippling fingers.

The potent sex hormones, produced by sex glands in the body, can be dangerous to use, the report warned. Overdoses made some people sick. Too much of the male hormone, testosterone, used in this work may produce masculinizing effects on women. The female hormone, estradiol, may affect men adversely.

Two other hormones have recently shown great promise against the disease. One is cortisone, a hormone from the adrenal glands, lying over the kidneys. The other is acth, or adrenocorticotropic hormone, from the pituitary gland at the base of the brain. Both are extremely difficult to make. There are only small amounts of each available, and it isn't known whether they may cause undesirable effects.

The sex hormones are being made synthetically in large amounts. More study may show whether they can be used safely until some specific treatment is found for arthritis, the physicians said.

Dr. Julian's Discovery Godsend to Arthritics

CHICAGO—Compound S, a discovery of international importance that may spring the lock on arthritis, rheumatic heart disease and other unsolved human ailments, has made Dr. Percy L. Julian the scientist of the hour.

The new discovery, announced in Chicago last week, was brewed from soya bean protein and reportedly will be obtainable in quantities that will make it relatively cheap to produce. Whereas compound E, or cortizone, has been highly effective in combatting arthritis, it has not been produced in amounts sufficient to be of wide use. Compound S is far easier to produce.

MANY ACHIEVEMENTS

Dr. Julian, 50, is director of research of the soya bean division of the Glidden Company, where he had made other discoveries of world-wide importance through his intensive research in the properties of the soya bean. Dr. Julian discovered a means of syntheszing the male and female hormones. Through his work, Dr. Julian has produced progesterone, which protects expectant mothers from loss of unborn babies as the result of spontaneous abortion. Also of great importance is Dr. Julian's production of the male hormone known as testosterone, which has been employed to reinvigorate middle-aged men. Both hormones have been used in the experimental treatment of cancer.

Dr. Julian is perhaps the foremost authority on the properties of the soya bean and most of his discoveries have been through research in soya products.

A Phi Beta Kappa from DePauw University, Dr. Julian was valedictorian and leader of his graduation class in 1920. He received his Master's degree from Harvard University and a Doctor's degree in chemistry from the University of Vienna. He is married, has two children and is a resident of Chicago.

Maywood, Ill., and director of research in the soy products division of the Glidden company, has found the key to the artificial manufacture of four life-giving chemicals which will make production of scarce hormone substances for the relief of arthritis, rheumatic heart disease and other unsolved human ailments a matter of no concern, according to an announcement made here Thursday.

Dr. Julian's discoveries, made while he was engaged in finding a cheaper method of manufacturing cortisone — a rare drug used with success in treating a limited number of arthritic victims suffering from the rheumatoid or most crippling form of the disease, are cortisone, compound S, 17 alpha hydroxy progesterone and pregnenetriolone. While Dr. Julian nor the Glidden company make any claim that these synthetic hormone compounds will prove effective in the treatment of arthritis or any other disease, scientists throughout the world believe they theoretically hold promise to have more prolonged activity in the human system.

Compound S is described as a companion to cortisone or compound E, which is generated by the cortex or other shell of the adrenal glands, one of which is over each kidney. In humans, the adrenal glands are about the size of a walnut and manufacture powerful chemicals, called sterones. Twenty-eight of these sterones, including E, have been identified.

Compound S was brewed out of soy bean proteins and is "chemically analogous" to cortisone — which has never before existed in other than academic amounts, wholly insufficient for testing on human beings.

LESS COSTLY METHOD

As for the cortisone itself, Dr. Julian discovered a new and less costly method for synthesizing the compound. This substance, even rarer than andrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH), a hog pituitary product also used in the treatment of arthritis, was injected hypodermically as a solution in pinpoint amounts into a muscle. After two or three doses, some arthritic patients after suffering for years, are reported to have been so freed from pain they were able to walk, run and dance a jig.

Cortisone, as originally made artifically, envolved a laborious chemical process from ox bile. It has been estimated that bile from 14,600 oxen is required to treat one arthritic patient for a year. The drug ACTH requires the pituitaries from brains of 400,000 slaughterhouse swine to make one pound and only 60 pounds of the substance is manufactured yearly by Armour laboratories, a division of Armour and company, meat packers. Armour laboratories is at present the sole source of A. C. T. H. supply.

Dr. Julian's other discoveries, 17 alpha hydroxy progesterone and prenenetriolone, theoretically hold promise of more prolonged activity in the human system than cortisone has demonstrated. Like compound S they differ from cortisone in that their molecular structure lacks an oxygen atom at what is known as position 11 in the manmade construction of their crystalized forms.

Scientists, however, say this deficienty will not prove a handicap in using the substances because it has recently been proved the body is able to replace the missing oxygen particle in another hormone substance called desoxycorticosterone.

NO SHIPMENT MADE

None of Dr. Julian's artificially created cortisone has been shipped out by Glidden company as yet, but it is said this compound would be ready in "sizable amounts" not later than January 1. Shipments of the other hormone substances are now going forward to clinicians and pharmaceutical houses from the local plant.

While Dr. Julian's new method of synthesizing cortisone is less costly than present methods — it eliminates need for utilizing osmium tetroxide, a rare and expensive chemical — Glidden spokesmen say that compound S is the most "immediately promising of the new compounds created from the soybean.'

"This substance never before existed in quantities for sufficient testing. Although the value of compound S ..... is as yet unknown, many scientists believe it will have an effect similar to that of cortisone."

Dr. Julian nor company officials would disclose whether the new method of synthesizing cortisone utilized the soybean products.

Dr. Julian, a Phi Beta Kappa and 1920 graduate from DePauw university, was valedictorian and leader of his class. He received a master's degree from Harvard university and later a doctor's degree in organic chemistry from the University of Vienna. Married and the father of two children, his wife, Mrs. Julian, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with a Ph. D. degree and a Phi Beta Kappa key.

He had achieved international reputation already with three other discoveries. The first was a method of syntesize the male and female homones. The female substance, progesterone, was made from soybeans, and for the first time was abundantly available for use in protective all expectant mothers from loss of unborn babies through spontaneous abortion. The male hormone, testosterone, has been employed to reinvigorate middle-aged men. Both substances are also used in the experimental treatment of cancer.

He followed this discovery with synthesized physostigmine, a drug used in the treatment of the eye disease "glaucoma." During the last war, he is credited with having saved lives of thousands of American airmen, sailors and many of the country's warships with a chemical foam, "bean soup," which smothered gasoline and oil fires in crash landings.

He is vice president of the board of trustees of Provident hospital, a member of the advisory board of the Illinois State Board of Public Welfare; trustee of Roosevelt college; and member of the City club, American Chemical society, and American Association for the Advancement of Science.

University, was valedictorian and leader of his class. He received a master's degree from the University of Vienna.

Married and the father of two children, his wife, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with a Ph.D. degree and a Phi Beta Kappa key.

Other Discoveries

He previously achieved international renown with three other discoveries: 1. A method to synthesize the male and female hormones; 2. A drug for treating the eye disease "glaucoma; and 3. A chemical foam called "bean soup."

The latter discovery, a foam which smothers gasoline and oil fires in crash landings, is credited with having saved the lives of thousands of American airmen, sailors and soldiers — and many warships—during World War II.

Illinois Chemist Predicts Broad Application

Soy Bean Chemical Seen As Boon To Arthritis Sufferers

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Dr. Percy L. Julian, 50-year-old chemist of

Chemist's New Drug Hailed

Dr. Julian's Discovery Excites Scientists

CHICAGO—(ANP)—Dr. Percy L. Julian, famed 50-year-old chemist, has extracted from soya beans a hormone (vital energy) compound that some scientists believe may do the work of the new wonder drug, cortisone, which relieves arthritis victims.

Cortisone, or Compound E, has produced sensational results in patients with crippling arthritis, but is extremely rare.

The bile from 14,600 oxen is required to produce enough of the substance to treat one patient for a year.

Called Compound 'S'

Dr. Julian's new product is called compound "S," and this and two related hormones the chemist produced artificially, now are being shipped to clinics and pharmaceutical houses, a spokesman for the Glidden Company of Cleveland and Chicago announced last Thursday.

Dr. Julian is director of research in the company's soya products division. He made his discoveries while engaged in finding a cheaper method of manufacturing cortisone.

These discoveries hold the key to the artificial manufacture of four-life-giving chemicals for the relief of arthritis, rheumatic heart disease, and other unsolved human ailments.

Phi Beta Scholar

Dr. Julian, a Phi Beta Kappa, and 1920 graduate from DePauw

Cortisone-Like Compound Yielded by Soya Beans

Dr. Percy L. Julian
Associated Press Wirephoto

By The Associated Press

CHICAGO, Sept. 30—A chemist has extracted from soya beans a hormone compound that some scientists believe may do the work of the new wonder drug cortisone.

Cortisone, or Compound E, has produced sensational results in patients with crippling arthritis.

But cortisone is extremely rare. The bile from 14,600 oxen is required to produce enough of the substance to treat one patient for a year.

The chemist is Dr. Percy L. Julian, 50 years old, Negro grandson of a former Alabama slave and director of research in the Soya Products Division of the Glidden Company of Cleveland and Chicago.

The new product is called Compound S. Dr. Julian said it was "chemically analogous" to cortisone, lacking only an oxygen atom in its molecular structure.

Dr. Percy Julian, Famed Chemist, Goes To Fisk U.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Dr. Percy L. Julian, nationally known research chemist, will join the Fisk faculty next semester as Research Consultant in Chemistry, Pres. Charles S. Johnson has announced. Dr. Julian is the first of several new additions to the Fisk faculty.

In this special capacity Dr. Julian will be on the campus a few days each months to give seminars in chemistry for faculty and advanced students, general lectures in science and individual consultations. Dr. Julian will supervise some research projects in chemistry for graduate students and will provide summer

DR. PERCY JULIAN

work opportunities for advanced graduate students in his Chicago laboratories.

Dr. Julian is Director of Research for the Glidden Company, Chicago, a big producer of paints, varnishes, and food products. He is responsible for the development of important industrial processes ranging from a new coating for paper a new method of snuffing out gasoline and oil fires. Through his research, quantity productions of male and female hormones have been made possible. In 1946 he was working on a drug intended to combat fatigue.

Born in Montgomery, Ala., in 1899 Dr. Julian finished the State Normal School in Montgomery at the head of his class in 1916. He then went to DePauw University in chemistry where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. He was valedictorian of his class when he received his B. A. degree in 1920. For his post-graduate work, Dr. Julian attended Harvard on a chemistry fellowship and received the M. A. degree in 1923. With a General Education Board fellowship, he studied in Vienna from 1929 to 1931, receiving his Ph. D. degree in 1931. His thesis, which he wrote in Germany was published, in part, in the reports of the Deutschen Chemischen Gesellschaft.

Dr. Julian has taught at Fisk, Howard, and West Virginia State College. In 1947 he was awarded honorary D. Sc. degrees by DePauw and Fisk and received the Spingarn Medal. He is vice-president of the Provident Hospital board of trustees and of the Roosevelt College board of directors, and is a member of the board of directors of the Chicago Urban League.

Scientific Articles By Norfolkian Printed In Chemical Journal

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Dr. Carl M. Hill, head of the department of chemistry at Tennessee State College, is senior author of two chemical research papers published in the January issue of the Journal of the American Chemical Society. These papers describe the results of chemical investigations sponsored jointly by the college and the Research Corporation of New York.

DR. HILL

Dr. Hill is research consultant to the Tennessee Valley Authority on a project designed to evaluate quality levels of processed fruits native to the Tennessee Valley area. Results of this project are to be presented before the Institute of Food Technologists meeting in San Francisco in July.

Dr. Hill has been recently elected editor-in-chief of the Beta Kappa Chi Bulletin, official organ of the Beta Kappa Chi Scientific Society, a national scholarship organization. He is a native of Norfolk.

Peace Talks Stir Revolts, Nation Told

House Un-American Unit Says Russians Want Scientists To Strike 'Want 'A' Secrets'

New York, Paris Parleys Engineered By Reds, Special Report Says

WASHINGTON, April 18—(AP)—The House un-American activities committee said today that Communists have engineered the Paris "peace" conference to stir atomic and other scientists to disobey their governments.

The Paris meeting, opening Wednesday, is one of a number of such events inspired by Communists throughout the world "as a part of a campaign against the North Atlantic defense pact," the committee said.

In a special report, it accused the Communists of striving to get American atomic secrets spilled to the Russians.

"If the Communists could succeed, by playing upon the notorious political naivette of physical scientists, in inciting scientists to 'strike' against their own government, or sabotage, it would be a real achievement for the Soviet fatherland."

"Forerunner" Held

The committee said the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace held in New York during March was a forerunner of the Paris conference.

"It was in a sense a glorified Pyramid Club, pyramiding into one inflated from the names which had time and again been used by the Communists as decoys for the entrapment of innocents."

It summarized the purpose of the New York conference as follows:

1. To provide "a propagandist forum against the Marshall Plan, the North Atlantic defense pact, and American foreign policy in general."

2. To promote support for the foreign policy of the Soviet Union.

3. To mobilize American intellectuals in the field of arts, science and letters behind this program "even to the point of civil disobedience against the American government."

4. To prepare the way for the Paris world peace congress "with similar aims in view on a world scale and under similar Communist auspices."

5. To discredit American culture and "to extol the virtues of Soviet culture."

'No Accident'

The committee accentuated the "civil disobedience" angle at the New York meeting, saying:

"It is by no means accidental that Richard Boyer's appeal for civil disobedience was directed to an audience which included the following atomic scientists

"Harlow Shapley, of Harvard University; William A. Higginbotham, of the Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, L. I.; William Orr Robert, High Altitude Observatory, Colorado; Philip Morrison, of Cornell University; Victory Weiskopf, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Oswald Veblen and Albert Einstein of Princeton."

Further on atom secrets, the committee declared:

"They (the Communists) would like nothing better than a repetition in the United States of the cases of the Canadian atomic scientists, Raymond Boyer and Allan Nunn May, who divulged atomic secrets to the Soviet milittary intelligence.

"Such is the main purpose of this international movement, which is headed by Frederick Joliot-Curie, French Communist and atomic scientist, who has attacked the United States for keeping the atomic bomb secret, a tactic he called 'dangerous.' Echoing the Soviet position, he has also demanded the United States halt its production of atomic bombs."

Tenn. Chemists Articles in Print

NASHVILLE—Dr. Carl M. Hill, head of the department of chemistry at Tennessee A. and I. State College, is co-author of two articles appearing in the 1949 Journal of American Chemical Society which has recently been published.

Dr. Hinton Named To Harvard Professorship

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Dean C. Sidney Burwell Wednesday night announced the appointment of Dr. William A. Hinton as Clinical Professor of Bacteriology and Immunology in the Harvard Medical school.

Dr. Hinton, who has been on the Medical School staff more than 25 years, thus becomes the first Negro to hold a professorship in Harvard University.

An authority on the detection and treatment of venereal disease, Dr. Hinton's name is known among

Treatment Found To Relieve Dropsy

By N. S. Haseltine
Howard University biologists have found a fast and effective treatment for relief of edema (fluid accumulations in the body) in animals, it was announced last week.

Though edema, or dropsy, is always a symptom of some other ailment, principally heart and kidney diseases, it can be fatal unless relieved.

Announcement that the new treatment has succesfully passed the animal experimentation stage and has already been used with

trot, by Dr. Samuel Corson, assistant professor of physiology at the university's medical college.

The treatment consists of injecting special neutral and alkaline sodium salt solutions.

The animal experiments defied the one clinical application of the new treatment was almost relief was almost the experimental fluid accumulation returned by the when the report

further tests will treatment is last-

ers temporary re-r. Corson emphathat can be said, that the treatment early experimental ly.

epared by Dr. Cor-Dr. Hinton's name is known among

creased 30 times ove minutes after treatmen ed, he reported.

There are but fe treatments for edema it was pointed out. drugs have been the used, but they are and not all patients them.

Reporting on the Dr. Corson said relief as fast as with the e animals. The fluid a condition had not ret end of one week, whe was presented.

Only time and furth tell whether the treatm ing or merely offers te lief of edema, Dr. Cor sized. The most that t he cautioned, is that th has passed its early stages successfully.

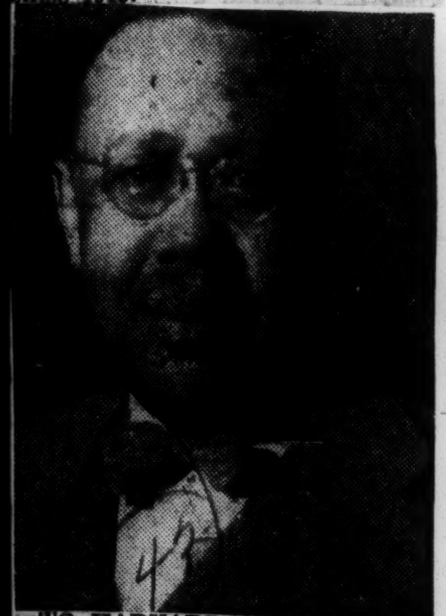
The report, prepared by Dr. Corinz was made Thursday, in De after injection. Urine output in-

medical men for the Hinton Test and the Davies-Hinton test for syphilis. The latter test was worked out in collaboration with Dr. J. A. V. Davies. Dr. Hinton had done extensive research earlier in the use of the Wasserman and Kahn Tests.

Dr. Hinton has been, since 1915, Director of the Laboratory Department of the Boston Dispensary and Chief of the Wasserman Laboratory, Massachusetts Department of Public Health. Since 1936, he has served also as Chief of the Laboratories of the Boston Floating Hospital. He is a Special Consultant to the United States Public Health Service and Consultant to the Massachusetts School for Crippled Children. Thu. 6-30-49

Born in Chicago, Illinois, on December 15, 1883, Dr. Hinton was graduated from Harvard College in 1905 and from Harvard Medical School in 1912. He served as a Voluntary Assistant in the Pathological Laboratory of the Massachusetts General Hospital from 1912 to 1915.

After eight years of Laboratory practice in the Boston Dispensary and the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Dr. Hinton joined the staff of the Harvard Medical School as an Assistant in Preventive Medicine and Hygiene in 1923. Now a lecturer on Bacteriology and Immunology, he has held teaching positions on the Medical School staff since 1923. He also has been a lecturer at Simmons College since 1919.



TO HARVARD MEDICAL POST —Dr. William A. Hinton who has been appointed Clinical Professor of Bacteriology and Immunology in the Harvard Medical School.

Dr. Julian And Soy Bean May Prevent So Many Divorces

New York—As soon as Dr. Percy L. Julian produces his new and revolutionary sex hormones, derived from the soy bean, on a mass production basis, the divorce cases flooding the country's courts may be greatly decreased.

Known by the chemical name as methyltestosterone, this new supplement to the biological urge is the result of Dr. Julian's work over a period of years. Discussed at length in the August issue of Our World Magazine by Jimmie Peck, author of many scientific articles, medical observers predict great things for these "sterols" in eliminating glandular deficiencies in the hundreds of thousand of childless couples, both white and colored.

While Julian's discovery isn't new in the world of science that has struggled for centuries to aid nature where there is some deficiency, what will make this more popular than others is the low price for the treatment. Of the 149,000 childless Negro couples in this country, Peck reveals, the present state of their being without children is due mainly to the fault of the male .

Not only that, he continues, but the wide-spread male impotency temporary or prolonged failure of the sexual facilities—is understood to be one of the main reasons why so many wives have lovers, or head for the divorce courts. Two prominent New York divorce authorities told Peck during an interview that "30 to 50 percent of the male population suffers from some kind of potency disturbance."

Dr. Julian holds 31 U. S. patents on original research and has 24 pending. He is also vice-president of the Roosevelt College board, executive board member of the Chicago Round Table of Christians and Jews, member of the board of the Chicago Urban League and Chicago Welfare Administration, and active in many other local civic activities. He is the author of 38 scientific publications.

Howard, Meharry To Share In Dental Research

WASHINGTON, D. C. -(NNPA)- Howard University Dental College and Meharry Medical College will share in grants of $160,708 made by the National Institute of Dental Research to provide continued support for dental research projects at non-Federal institutions, Oscar R. Ewing, Federal Security Administrator, announced Monday.

The grants were approved by Surgeon General Leonard A. Scheele of the Public Health Service following recommendations made by the National Advisory Dental Research Council.

Included in the twenty-five projects which will be supported at sixteen institutions located in eight states and the District of Columbia are one project at Howard and one at Meharry.

The project at Howard, for which the university will get a continuation grant of $5,994, concerns the relations of vitamin C blood levels to periodental disease.

The project, for which Mcharry is getting a continuation grant of $7,279, is a study of the effect of single amino acid deficiencies on the growth and development of oral structures in the albino rat.

Dr. Julian Named To Committee Of Mandel Clinic

CHICAGO, Ill. — (ANP) — Dr. Percy L. Julian, vice-president of Provident Hospital's board of trustees, has been appointed to membership on the committee of the Mandel Clinic at Michael Reese Hospital.

Dr. Julian, a distinguished research chemist and the nation's leading steriod chemist, has been director of research of the Soya Products division of the Glidden Company since 1936.

His appointment coincided with the dedication of the clinic's new fifth and sixth floors, made possible by a contribution of $250,000 from Edwin F. Mandel, white, in honor of the memory of his mother, Mrs. Babette Mandel, original benefactor of the clinic.

Self-Taught Refrigeration Engineer May Solve Control of RR Temperature

His Firm's Unit Only One to Stand Test With 3 Giants; Next May Bring Him Fame

By CARL T. ROWAN

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. — One of the biggest battles the refrigeration world has known is near a climax, and the central figure in the multi-million dollar struggle is a self-taught 55-year-old colored engineer.

The problem is one that has baffled the railroad industry—how to control the temperature of some 150,000 refrigerator cars.

The man who apparently has the solution, is Frederick McKinley Jones, chief engineer of the Thermo Control Co., here.

One organization, which controls about 30,000 of the nation's refrigeration cars, held tests at Alexandria, Va.; recently with three giants of the refrigeration world entering exhibits in the competition.

Jones was there representing his firm, and he could have come away smiling. His four-section unit reportedly was the only one to withstand the test.

Jones, a modest craftsman wasn't smiling, however. "They promised to run another test on brand new steel cars," he said. "I was already thinking about how to

come out on top next time."

He figures it will cost about $5,000 to equip each car. So, this one deal is worth $150,000,000 in business to some firm.

Jones, in those words, indicated part of the philosophy with which he hopes to secure the deal for his company:

"If someone wants something built," he said, "I don't sleep until I figure out how it can be done. Next, I try to make sure the other fella doesn't do it better."

This was the drive that carried Policyholders have waited for 18 years to have the case settled. At one time the rich insurance company had assets of five million dollars. It announced bankruptcy in 1931 when the assets had dwindled to 3 million.

Afterward it was placed in the hands of receivers. It was announced in 1939 that $2,700,000 of the 3 million had been dissipated in receivership proceedings. In 1946, only $200,000 was left, and it

FREDERICK JONES

...m which the Justice ...paid to the policyhold...

Natural Science

MEHARRY AWARDED
Journal & Guide
RESEARCH PROJECT
Norfolk, Va.

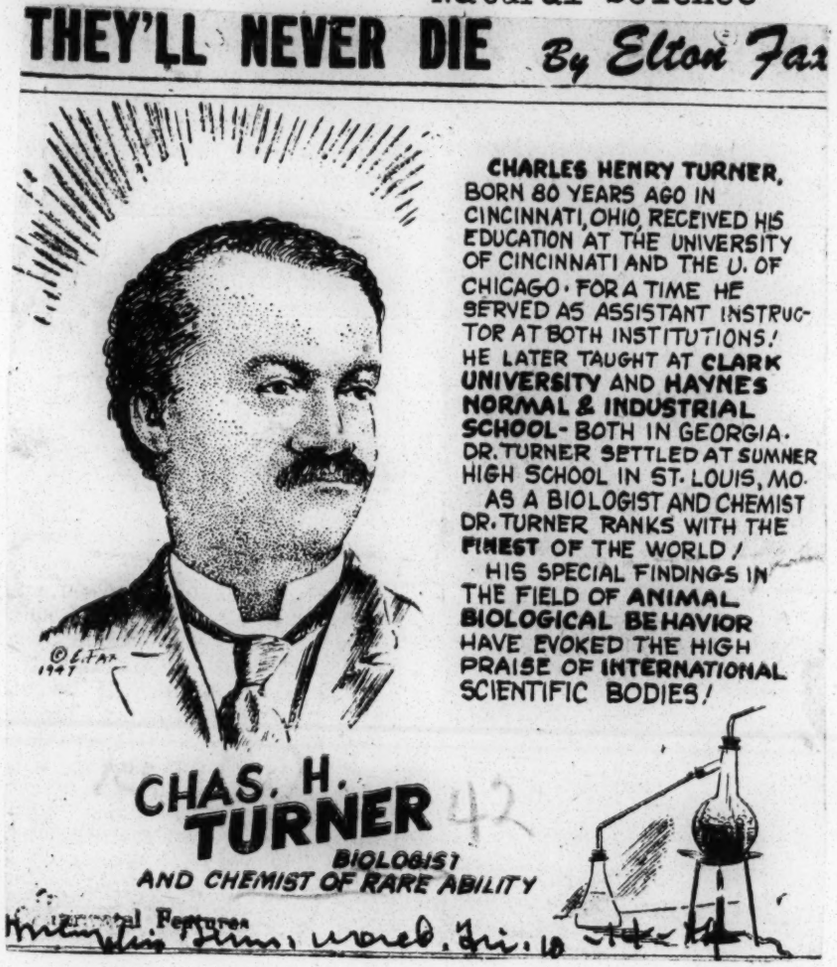
By NNPA News
Service

Sat. 4-16-49

WASHINGTON, D. C.- Meharry Medical College Nashville, Tenn., is one of sixteen institutions tobe awarded new research projects in biology and medicine, financed by the United States Atomic Engery Commission. It was announced last Monday.

A study of the "Treatment of Neoplasms" will be made by Meharry. This study will involve research in the use of radioisotopes, particularly colloidial solutions of gold 198, in the treatment of diagnosis of cancer.

The project will be supervised by Dr. Paul Hahn, Office of Naval Research.



9 N. C. College Teachers Get Research Aid

DURHAM, N. C. — Dean A. E. Manley of North Carolina College announced here last week that grants-in-aid from the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching have been approved for nine North Carolina College professors. All of these teachers have begun research projects.

Dr. Joseph S. Himes of the department of sociology is beginning a study called "Some Factors in Mate Selection Among Young People;" Benjamin F. Hudson, professor of French, is using as his subject, "Determining the Reasons for Disparity in the Level of Achievement of Students at North Carolina College at Durham;" C. C. Handy, professor of biology, was given authorization to begin a project which is entitled "A Study of the Incidence of Intestinal Nematodes in Chicken of Durham County."

The study which is being begun by Prof. C. A. Jones of the department of history, is called "The Influence of the Slaves Bought from the Empire of Songhay with Special Referene to their Injection of African ideals into American Civilization." Profs. J. B. McLendon director of athletics: B. T. McMillan, of the department of public health, and A. E. Weatherford of the physical education department, are working jointly on "A study in graduate placement of students in public health, physical education and recreation f rom North Carolina College at Durham (1944-1948)." Miss A. E. White has already begun a study of "Dance Education- its Nature, Scope, and Sociological Implications in Eleven Negro Colleges in North Carolina." Mrs Margaret L. Watson of the department of home economics was allowed to initiate on a limited basis, a study of Developing Standardized Techniques and Methods of Procedures for Foods Lavoratory Classes."

West Indian Doctor Heads Leprosy Study In Florida

By RAMONA LOWE
(Defender Florida Bureau)

MIAMI, Fla. — A modest West Indian doctor has come quietly into Miami and has set up a clinical laboratory in Christian Hospital and in his spare time he will be doing research in leprosy. He is Dr. Francis Mitchell who received an American degree, Doctor of Medical Technology, from the Southwestern School of Medical Technology in Dallas, Tex. A native of Trinidad, B. W. I., he studied medicine at the University of Edinburgh in Scotland.

He spent several years in West Africa, most of the time working in a laboratory under the supervision of the Barton Foundation which is granting funds for his continued research in leprosy in this coutry.

"In a semi-tropical climate like this," he explained, "where as many people are crowded together, there are apt to be certain spots and blushes about the body which when examined will aid in leprosy studies."

Dr. Mitchell's studies will have special meaning at this time when attention has been focused on leprosy because of the number of veterans exposed to the disease when they served in the South Pacific. Although one does not come in contact with it often there are cases in Florida, Louisiana, Texas and California reported regularly.

Doctors are constantly working on cures for it and Senator Pepper has introduced a bill in Congress which would allot $100,000 annually for leprosy studies by the public health service and another $100,000 for grant-in-aid to civilian scientists in the leprosy field.

Dr. Mitchell will be able to report his findings to the American Society of Tropical Medicine of which he is a member. Since the Society usually holds its meetings in Miami, Negro doctors are not in the habit of attending, but no doubt Dr. Mitchell's presence will open the way for other Negroes interested in diseases common to the tropics.

He is also chairman of the Committee on Medical Technology Practice and Studies of the American College of Medical Technicians. He was the only Negro attending the technology classes in Dallas and he admits that the officials were a bit surprised when he arrived as his application had given no indication of his race. He was there for 12 months and has now established a training school in connection with his clinical laboratory in Christian Hospital. He hopes to arrange for additional courses in x-ray and basal metabolism later on. Technicians are badly needed in this part of the country and Dr. Mitchell is filling a great need with the services his laboratory offers and his training program.

Mathematicians Hail Blackwell

Howard Professor, 29, Lectures at Session

CLEVELAND — The nation's foremost mathematicians and economists last week gave Prof. David H. Blackwell, 29, of Howard University a great ovation following his lecture at the annual meeting of the American Statistical Association on "Recent Advances in Statistical Concepts in An Infinite Number of Dimensions."

Dr. Blackwell, who holds the Ph.D., M.A., and A.B. degrees, all from the University of Illinois, where he spent seven years and graduated in 1941, won the rapt attention of his fellow-members in the association as he developed his theme.

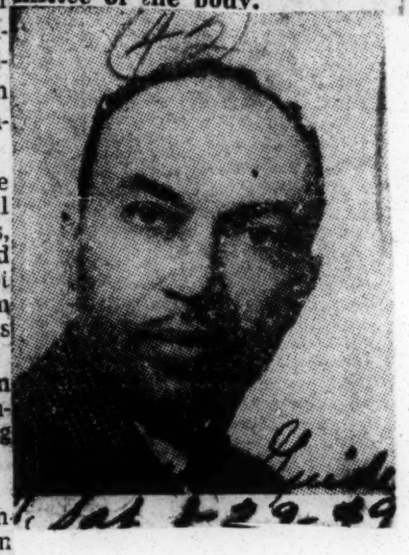
He projected valuable data on "how to act upon the basis of incomplete information" covering surveys and forecasts.

Rejects Tempting Offers

Dr. Blackwell served last summer as a research mathematician for the Douglass Aircraft Company, but plans to remain at Howard despite tempting offers of more lucrative positions received from industrial firms.

He feels that his real place in science is in pedagogy. A native of Centralia, Ill., he finished high school there and went on to win academic honors at the University of Illinois.

Dr. Brewer is also the first Negro to become a member of the nine-man research committee of the body.



Howard U. Professor Heads Caribbean Unit

PORT OF SPAIN—(ANP)— Dr. Eric Williams, professor of Social and political science at Howard University in Washington, D. C., was confirmed last week in the post of deputy chairman of the Caribbean Research council, one of the auxiliary bodies of the Caribbean commission and in this capacity, will be in charge of the Research branch of the Central Secretariat of the commission.

A Trinidadian by birth, Dr. Williams has had a distinguished academic career and is the author of several books on Caribbean affairs. Winning the Trinidad island scholarship in 1932, he gained his B. A. at Oxford University in 1935. He was awarded his doctorate three years later.

Becomes Another First Among Race

Dr. J. Mason [illegible] director of research at Sam Houston College, Austin, Texas, became the first Negro to be elected to membership on the council or governing body of the American Folklore Society, when the group met at the University of Toronto, in Canada recently.

At Oak Ridge (home of the atomic bomb) doing special research are Professors Robert H. Jordan of Tennessee State College, and Booker T. White of A. and T. College at Greensboro, N. C. An unidentified colored woman last week was among the first contributors to a memorial for recent traffic victim, Margaret Mitchell, author of "Gone With the Wind" . . . Sixteen the seventy-five Negroes taking police examinations in Atlanta were successful.

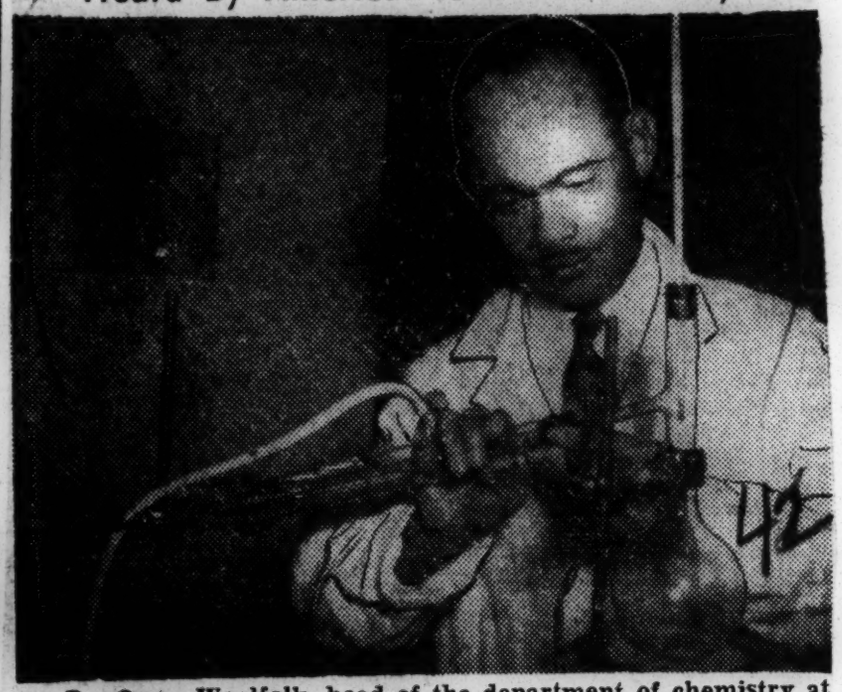
Son of Late Pastor Here Achieves

WILBERFORCE, Ohio—Dr. Oscar Woolfolk, State College Chemistry head presented a paper to the American Chemical Society at its recent meeting in Atlantic City, New Jersey. He is the son of the late Rev. E. O. Woolfolk and Mrs. E. O Woolfolk of St. Louis. "Separation And Identification Of Phenols In Oil From The Hydrogenation Of Coal," was the title of the paper read at the 116th National meeting of the American Chemical Society. Dr. Oscar Woolfolk was the senior author and had the major responsibility for the paper. He was also a collaborator and second author of a paper presented at the meet.

Both of these papers were reports on one phase of the research program which is being carried out by the Bureau of Mines on the problem of converting coal to gasoline.

Mr. Woolfolk was appointed chairman of the Department of Chemistry at State College this fall. He received his B. A. degree from Talladega College in 1934; master of science degree from Ohio State University in 1939 and his Ph. D. degree from the University of Pittsburgh in 1949.

Heard By American Chemical Society



Dr. Oscar Woolfolk, head of the department of chemistry at State College, Wilberforce, Ohio, presented a paper to the American Chemical Society at its 116th national meeting in Atlantic City in September.

"Separation and Identification of Phenols in Oil from the Hydrogenation of Coal," was the title of the paper. He was the author of and had the main responsibility for the paper. Dr. Woolfolk was also a collaborator and second author of a paper presented at the Atlantic City meeting, entitled "Partition Studies on Phenols IV Isolation of Indanols from Coal Hydrogenation Oils." Both of these papers were reports on one phase of the research program which is being carried out by the Bureau of Mines on the problem of converting coal to gasoline.

Dr. Frazier Speaks On Human Research

Journal & Guide Norfolk Va. 2-1-49

RALEIGH, N. C. — Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, head of the department of sociology at Howard University, was guest speaker at Shaw University's Social Science Forum Tuesday night of last week at 7 o'clock. The meeting, largely attended by students, faculty members and townspeople, was held in Recreation Hall.

Dr. Frazier, speaking on the subject, "Research in the Field of Human Relations," listed the three main concerns of research. They are, he said: 1. Can social science be approached scientifically; 2. What frame of reference shall be used; and 3. How can we achieve objectivity.

On the third point he cautioned against personal, class and racial bias, and opined that prejudice is a thing all races and people have to overcome.

Dr. Percy Julian Added To Fisk Staff

Dr. Percy L. Julian, nationally known research chemist, will join the Fisk faculty next semester as research consultant in chemistry, President Charles S. Johnson has announced. Dr. Julian is the first of several new additions to the Fisk faculty. In this special capacity, Dr. Julian will be on the campus a few days of each month to give seminars in chemistry for faculty and advanced students, general lectures in science, and individual consultations. Dr. Julian will supervise some research projects in chemistry for graduate students in his Chicago laboratories

Southern Research Increases Volume, Shows Marked Gains

Operations of Southern Research Institute in 1948 resulted in a volume of research work amounting to $406,840 an increase of $86,240 over the preceding year, according to the institute's fourth annual report mailed today to its membership.

This brought the total research volume since the institute began operations in 1945 to $1,013,473.

Chairman Thomas W. Martin said the institute has shown marked gains in size, personnel and capital funds with which to implement its growing service to the Southern region.

"During the past year," Chairman Martin said, "additional industrial organizations have participated in contributing capital funds to the institute. Their friendly response has been decidedly encouraging, and suggests further opportunities in the field. All industry and business in the region will ultimately benefit, especially from the practical application of the results of research undertaken by Southern Research Institute.

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"INDIVIDUALS, banks, railroads, public utilities, Southern insurance companies, newspapers and other industries of many kinds have been generous in their capital support of this effort. They realized then and they do now that a scientific institution with the sole aim of searching for those truths that are essential to industrial progress and human welfare would be the highest type of gift that they could make to the region. We are looking forward to the time when additional laboratories may be erected on the grounds of the institute to accommodate at least 300 scientists. Thus, the work of the institute can and will go on with the help of the people of this Southland of ours. Southern Research Institute is even now a symbol of the South's determination to enjoy on equality with other regions, the processes of economic expansion through scientific research."

* * *

DIRECTOR William M. Murray reported more than 50 active projects were under way in the institute's laboratories at the year's end and that the unexpended balance of sponsors' contracts and other commitments totaled $300,627 as compared with $240,000 as of Dec. 31, 1947.

Twenty companies became new sponsors of the industrial research projects at the institute during the year and 15 sponsors for which the institute had worked in the past renewed their research contracts, the report stated.

Dr. Murray emphasized the value of the institute's facilities to smaller business establishments.

"Frequently," he said, the institute can be of great help to the Southern business man on what appear to be small research problems at small cost to the sponsors. To the smaller business establishments the solution of their problems assumes great importance and this type of work becomes increasingly significant in the activities of the institute. During the past year the institute has engaged in a number of research investigations of this nature for companies located in Kentucky, Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Louisiana."